

The Lacombe Guardian

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British Navy Wins Glorious Victory

London, Aug. 28.—The Chronicle says: "A glorious victory has fallen to the British fleet. With all the courage and fearless enterprise that distinguished our old officers who many times went into the very jaws of the enemy, Vice-Admirals Beatty, Christian and Moore have conducted the combined operations in the Bight of Heligoland, where the enemy had all its strength at command. The triumph was complete. The German light cruiser Mainz and another of the Koeln class, as a third whose name is unknown, have been sunk, as well as several destroyers. Evidently a concerted attack had been planned just as our old seamen would have planned it, to begin in the dark and reach its decisive point at dawn. The attacking force was the light cruiser squadrons and destroyers and submarine flotilla."

The importance of this daring raid is the fact that the British fleet passed behind Germany's heavily armed outpost on Heligoland Island and engaged the German fleet guarding the mouth of the Elbe and the entrance to the Kiel canal.

There would be nothing unusual in such a victory by the first battle cruiser squadron against the German ships of the Mainz class if fought in the open. It was in the sudden rush in the dark into the Bight of Heligoland, the swift, unerring stroke, under the very muzzle of the shore guns, and the smashing of the panic-stricken cruisers and destroyers, that the glory of the victory lay.

KITCHENER SPEAKS ONLY WHEN OCCASION WARRANTS.

Because of the paucity of authentic news that has penetrated from the seat of war, the public has been kept more or less in the dark regarding the movements of the combatants in general and of the British troops in particular, but the report of the extract of Kitchener's address in the House of Lords is a whole volume in itself. As a man of silence Lord Kitchener has a record so that when he speaks his words have exceptional weight. When he makes it known therefore that the troops upheld all the traditions of the British nation, and that he himself sent a telegram of congratulation to Sir John French, the nation may rest assured that the integrity of the flag is being stoutly and successfully maintained.

Reading between the lines of the great general's speech, it may be taken for granted that the British soldiers are remaining true to the traditions of many centuries and are again displaying the presence of that spirit that has built up the British empire and has preserved its ideals

untarnished through all the vicissitudes of a thousand years. It is the spirit that won Ethandune for Alfred the Great, that forced John to sign the charter of Runnymede, that resisted the Royalists at Marston Moor and Naseby, that triumphed over the genius of Napoleon at Waterloo, that made the charge of Balaklava famous in the Crimea, that abolished human slavery from the British possessions and that effected that wider social freedom so characteristic today of the British empire. It is the spirit that may be defeated but never conquered. It is the spirit that has on more than one occasion saved the nation, and that it will do so again today, may be gathered from the words of the man who looks on stubbornness on the battlefield as nothing more than an event in the daily routine of a soldier's life. The few terse sentences from Kitchener are of more value than reams of war correspondence direct from the field.

FEARS THAT TURKEY MAY DRAW SWORD.

Constantinople, Aug. 27.—Tension is so acute here that diplomats fear Turkey may at any moment be drawn into the European war, on the side of Germany and Austria.

A strict censorship has been placed on the newspapers throughout the country, which are now controlled by the military and are being used to create a strong pro-German feeling.

The Turkish cabinet is wavering between a declaration of war and the preservation of neutrality. The diplomatic representatives of the various powers are in constant conference with the government officials. Great Britain and Russia endeavoring to keep Turkey neutral. The German ambassador, it is understood, has intimated that while Germany wishes Turkey to remain neutral, he believed the Ottoman empire should mobilize, to prevent an invasion by Russia.

Feeling is most acute over the entry into the Dardanelles of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. Great Britain, France and Russia not only requested ten days ago, that if these ships were purchased by Turkey the crews be sent to either Germany or Austria, but promised safe conduct. Today many of the German sailors are still on board and 150, or more are said to have been distributed among Turkish torpedo boats.

The British government is viewing this with much disfavor, and the situation has been aggravated by the inability of several English merchant ships to pass through the Dardanelles, even after the grand vizier had given the requisite permission. Subordinate officials disobeyed the instructions in a way as yet unexplained.

Great Britain has let it be known that if the Goeben and Breslau enter the Mediterranean with German crews aboard, they will be fired upon by the English fleet.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN CANADA IS COWARDLY.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the most reliable men in Canada, dozens of whom are daily manifesting in different ways their faith in the Dominion, there has been and is yet an inclination on the part of some people to arouse themselves into a small panic as the result of the European war. In some quarters the fear is expressed that food stuffs will be dear this winter, and many calamities are feared for Canada. This feeling has even gone so far as to doubt the stability of the Canadian banking system in this time of trouble, and from different places come reports to the effect that many people have stopped depositing their money in the banks. On the very face of it, this is utter foolishness.

The banks are all perfectly safe and they were never in better shape than they are right at the present time notwithstanding the war and all the rumors associated with it. There is no cause whatever for any fear, as to the reliability of our banking institutions, for no matter what happens in this or any other war the public is fully protected. Further, there is nothing in the future of Canada, either immediate or remote, over which anyone need worry. The Dominion of Canada has yet to face the stone wall over which it cannot leap without assistance. It is better today than ever it was. The war may bring reverses, and perhaps some of a serious kind, but there is only one way in which it can end—with Britain and her allies as the victors. The man who thinks and acts differently is a coward.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

The cable dispatches, so far as they can be trusted, confirm what The Globe has always affirmed in regard to the great question of Italy. "Immense pressure" is being brought to bear upon her by Germany and Austria, to the end that she cease their cause as the present conflict; but, it is stated, their efforts are in vain. That is natural. "Who is not for me is against me," and Italy has already made two Kaiser's her mortal enemies by her moral attitude during the past three weeks. Their victory, which God forbid would mean a terrible revenge inflicted on the noble land of Garibaldi and Mazzini in only a very few years to come. It is openly confessed that in the present state of Italian public opinion any move to take sides with the Kaiser would mean a revolution, and the consequent fall of the House of Savoy. This frank confession simply confirms the opinion expressed by The Guardian ever since the beginning of the war. The anxiety of Germany and Austria to engage Italy actively on their side is sufficient to betray that they already qualify before a Europe practically united in arms against them—before a Europe universally united, in a moral sense, against this new irruption of barbarians. There can be, no doubt in the mind of any sane man who weighs the facts, and pondera over them, as to the new enemy from which Kaiserism will not receive the gage of battle. The neutrality of Italy is unthinkable. Civilization must be saved from a modern "Volkerwanderung."

Command of Seas Will Decide

ULTIMATE ISSUE OF WAR WILL BE DECIDED BY COMMAND AT SEA.

London, Aug. 28.—Why does not Jellicoe go for the German fleet and smash it? That is the question being asked, but only by those with a superficial knowledge at best. British naval authorities put the case in a nutshell when they say the British fleet is at sea, which is the proper place for any fleet. The German fleet is in harbor, which is bad for her health. Presumably German cruisers, destroyers and submarines are passing out and in again continually, tactics which are part of a wearing down process recommended by a German strategist, but if Germany thinks this to wear down British officers and men she is greatly mistaken, for from time immemorial British sailors are accustomed to endure not weeks, but years, of such vigilance at sea, sometimes not setting foot outside their ships for two or three years together. The Germans, meanwhile, have no such seasoned tradition. It takes four years to make a good sailor, yet out of 121,000 men on the German ships, only 17,000 are long service volunteers, 51,000 are conscripts who have only served for ten to thirty-four months, while another 50,000 are reservists recalled to active service.

Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz himself deplored in a recent official statement that the German navy was so desperately weak in skilled ratings. These facts doubtless help to explain why an advocate of bold offensive tactics like Admiral Von Ingenhoff dare not come out and fight, but has to rest inactive while German commerce on the high seas is being surely strangled.

What is clearly realized is that so soon as the German fleet does come out its destruction must prove the determining factor of the war, cutting off German supplies now obtainable from and through Scandinavia and Denmark. Land-fighting is likely to continue for a considerable time unless Germany is crushed before she is starved out, but England's command of the seas more than ever must control the ultimate issue.

SELECTION OF A NEW PONTIFF.

The Pope is dead and his mortal remains having been laid away in St. Peter's, the selection of a successor now occupies the Catholic mind. As to the probability of this new pope the world has not yet received even an intimation. The candidates over whose heads Pope Pius was chosen have nearly all been eliminated from the running, so that an entirely new range will have to be brought out. The probable identity of the two hundred and eighty pontiff in the long line of twenty centuries is as yet a secret. Very few conjectures even have been made, yet the se-

lection of a man to fill the Vatican chair is the interesting question in more than church circles at this time.

One thing anyway that is known about the election is that it will be a selection of the cardinals themselves. Immediately after his own elevation to the pontificate, Pius the Tenth, with the unanimous approval of the Sacred College, abolished the rights of veto which the governments of Austria, Spain and France had once held over the choice of the college. This elimination of the veto, either official or unofficial, of any foreign power, constituted an important act. In a way it completed the emancipation of the Vatican. Without question, therefore, the decision in the coming conclave will be different from what it might have been if this decree had not been issued. The choice of the great church sovereign will be essentially by the church, and in it no temporal power will have a hand. For this reason the selection will be of exceptional interest, as it is expected, so great is the variety of human wisdom and human nature from which to make a choice, that the smoke from the Sistine may ascend many times before the Catholic church has a new head.

THOUGHT THAT KAISER WILL BLUFF IT OUT.

London, Aug. 28.—A prominent diplomat of the highest official standing in a neutral government who happens to be in Europe observing the developments, predicts that the Kaiser will make the first overtures for peace in two months. He said:

"It is clearly evident that the Russian advance will make the German position untenable in the long run."

It is evident enough that the Kaiser cannot afford to permit the fatherland to be crushed in the final stages of the struggle, as final defeat, even after early military victories, would mean the probable loss of his imperial crown and serious internal trouble in Germany.

"Diplomats who at first took the view that this would be a fight to the finish, are now taking the view that the Kaiser will endeavor to end the struggle with a grand flourish of German trumpets, even though Germany gets no fruit of victory."

JAPANESE FLEET IS BOMBARDING GERMAN PORT.

Shanghai, Aug. 27.—Vice-Admiral Kato, commander of the Japanese naval forces now before Tsing-Tao, today demanded the surrender of the German port. The German port was refused by Governor Wafdeck, of Kiau-Chau. The Japanese fleet then opened a bombardment. They failed to get correct range and many shells fell on Uno Island in the harbor. The battleship Suwo is the flagship of Vice-Admiral Kato.

GERMANS REPORTED TO BE BUYING GUNS.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Aug. 27.—Information brought in here from the district surrounding Painsand, Sask., is to the effect that all the arms and ammunition in that town have been bought up by the neighboring German population and that there is a good deal of German feeling in the district. The mounted police have the matter in hand.

PRINCE IS KILLED.

Paris, Aug. 28.—It is officially announced that a German prince has been killed in battle, and the ministry of war says it resumes that it was Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Summary of Late War News

A long official statement is issued by the French war office reviewing the operations in Belgium and along the French frontier. A new retirement by the allied forces is recorded, while at the same time the statement is optimistic with reference to the opposition which the British and French are offering to the German advance.

No definite details are forthcoming regarding the general battle, which apparently is in progress all along the line.

The French war minister has inspected the supplementary defenses around Paris, which are being rapidly pushed forward in anticipation of a possible investment of the French capital.

An Antwerp despatch credits General Pau with a victory over 60,000 German troops. Whether this is a new victory or one to which reference was made several days ago, is not known.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and her children have arrived in England.

According to official advices received at Washington, France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of government to Bordeaux.

Great Britain has joined with France in objecting to the purchase by the United States of German liners in connection with the plan to build up an American merchant marine.

It is reported by steamship officers arriving in Honolulu that British warships of Hong Kong are holding up all vessels including those under the American flag and removing Germans and Austrians bound to the scene of hostilities.

The moratorium proclaimed at the outbreak of the war in Great Britain has been retained for another month.

GEN. JOFFRE PAYS WARM TRIBUTE TO BRITISH FORCE.

London, Aug. 27.—General Joseph Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, in a telegram to Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, says:

"The British army did not hesitate but threw its whole strength against forces which had great numerical superiority. In so doing it contributed in a most effective manner to securing the left wing of the French army."

"It exhibited in this task devotion, energy and perseverance to which I must now pay my tribute—qualities which will be shown tomorrow and make certain the triumph of our common cause. The French army will never forget the services rendered it. Our army is inspired with the same spirit of sacrifice and the determination to conquer which animates the British forces; and will make good them its debt of gratitude in the battles of the near future."

THE STRICKEN GERMAN EAGLE

The news that Japan has declared war upon Germany was practically a foregone conclusion. The Japanese ultimatum presented to Germany such alternatives that the government of Berlin was left virtually one choice only. In her present plight Germany cannot afford to give a single evidence of weakness, and compliance with the Japanese demands for the removal or disarmament of German ships in Oriental waters and the unconditional abandonment of Kiau Chau, where so much money has been spent in fortifications, was inevitable. No country knows better how to wait than the Land of the Chrysanthemum, and no people have better memories than the Japanese. Japan has not forgotten what she designates as "the perfidy of Port Arthur," when Germany forced the other powers to deprive her of the fruits of victory. It is interesting to remember that the Kaiser sent his brother, Admiral Prince Henry, in command of a squadron, to take possession of Kiau Chau, and identified him with the "mailed fist" of Germany in a speech which excited world-wide comment. Thus does the Whirligig of Time bring round its revenges! Thus does the colonial and commercial empire of Imperial Germany crumble to pieces at the drum-beat of a great war—especially a great war with naval powers—when the Mikado's fine army and navy join with the rest of the world in what can only be described as a war of annihilation against Germany. It is merely a question of days, perhaps only of hours, when Kiau Chau will be transferred to the hands of Japan. Japan's action is a telling punishment to Germany for having gone to war with Britain and her allies. Only at the opening of the war did the Kaiser deliver himself of much resonant rhetoric about teaching people the cost of "proving Germany." Now he is being taught the cost of not only provoking but menacing the British empire! Every bird of prey in the political firmament is winging its way to pluck a feather from the stricken German eagle.

FIELD OF WATERLOO

So far as can be discovered amid the necessary obscurity surrounding the conflict now prevailing in the Belgian Low Countries, a battle of momentous magnitude is now in progress on or near the historic ground of Waterloo. Do not let that splendid name intoxicate us. Do not let us indulge in "flag-waving" or jingoistic predictions. Let us emulate the stoic calm of the Romans during the Punic War and of the French during "l'annee terrible," 1793. By a most unfortunate looseness of literary expression, Canadian writers (and journalists in particular) have acquired a habit of describing every petty everyday occurrence as "the greatest in history." For example, if Bill Smith gets drunk, falls down and

cuts his nose, the trivial accident is described next morning by the police reporters as the "most horrible in history." A trumpety cattle show at some obscure village, which is not marked upon the map, is chronicled by the assiduous individual whose business it is to write up as "the most unique exhibition in history."

Thus it is that owing to the bombastic composition of far too many public writers, one of the most striking and impressive expressions to the hand of competent authors and orators has come in Canada to lose a great deal of its original immense force. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, however, is a man of disciplined mind and educated thought. As a consequence, he weighs his words before he gives vent to them in speech or writing, using the exact words which will convey to the public his ideas. As another consequence, his words are worth listening to; they are not mere trumpeting, signifying nothing. He spoke only too truly when he said the other day, in parliament, at Ottawa, that this is the greatest war in history. That is a tremendous thing to say, and what is more, it is true.

All readers will remember the Punic War. That was a war waged for the mastery of the civilized world by the Aryan and the Semite. The Roman stood for the Aryan—the Carthaginian for the Semite. If the Carthaginian had won, we in Canada today would be worshipping Baal and Ashtoreth, and sacrificing our little children to Moloch. But the Roman won, and that is why we in Canada today are the descendants, so far as civilization is concerned, of Rome—Rome is our great mother. And why did the Romans win? The answer is simple—because they were determined to conquer.

At the outbreak of the Punic War, in 264 B.C., Rome had practically no navy—and Carthage commanded the empire of the sea. Her ships were everywhere, from the Levant to the British Archipelago. But the genius of Rome rose triumphant—she built a fleet of up-to-date ships and suddenly appeared, as did Japan only a score of years ago, as a naval power. She beat the Carthaginians on their own element, and became the empress of the ocean. That was only in the first Punic War; for there were two others to come.

In the second Punic War, Carthage, unable to assail Rome by sea, fell upon her by land. Then occurred one of the most amazing military facts of history, Hannibal—a commander reckoned by soldiers as being one of the four greatest generals in the history of war, the others being Alexander the Great, Caesar, and Napoleon—Hannibal fell upon Rome by land, making the famous march through Spain and France, and crossing the Alps in Italy. There were frightful battles, in all the Romans lost, but the spirit of Rome still kept up her head.

Then came the great battle of the Metaurus—Nero—the good consul Nero, not the bad emperor of the same name—utterly overthrew the enemy, and they were soon hunted out of Italy. The great Scipio then carried the

war into Africa, the homeland of the Carthaginians (whose capital is represented by the modern Tunis), and Carthage was compelled to submit to a humiliating peace. Later came the final phase, Carthage itself fell before the arms of Rome, and the elder Cato, rising to address the senate, said "Carthage is destroyed."

In 1789, the French, once a people the most blindly vain of their ancient chains, suddenly arose and broke them with the most astounding rage and ferocity. A people of men and citizens suddenly appeared in the place of a herd of serfs and slaves. They established constitutional government and parliamentary representation. All Europe (save England) was then governed despotically. All the European despots united against France, to re-establish the old despotism. France stamped with her foot, and there sprang from the soil a million of armed men. During 1793 she kept fourteen armies on foot, for she was assailed on every frontier. Semi-starvation reigned in Paris, but the spirit of democracy and liberty triumphed. The enemy was chased out of France, and the Tricolor flag of the Revolution—the flag of France today—was carried after them by France's soldiers through Spain to the Atlantic and through Germany and Austria as far as Moscow. Do you know what that did? It sowed the seeds of modern European liberty. For the European peoples, emulating France, clamored for parliaments and constitutions—and they ultimately got them. That is why France today has engraved on her postage stamps the figure of the Revolution sowing the seeds of Liberty over the world.

The war in which the British Empire—our empire—is now engaged is only comparable, in its vast import to the future of the human race, to the Punic War of Rome and France's War for Liberty in 1793. It is no time for flag-waving and jingoistic demonstrations. We must emulate the Romans and the French of old. The question now is whether Kaiserism or our own ideals of liberty and civilization are to will dominate the world. As we remarked, at the beginning of this article, that a battle of momentous magnitude is now in progress on or near the historic ground of Waterloo. Don't wave flags! Don't indulge in jingoistic predictions! For all we know, the day may be against us. News of reverses are bound to come in a historic struggle such as that the world is now waging. Rome endured with calmness the news of the defeats she endured at the hands of the greatest general in the world, then known—the battles of the Trebia, Trasimene, even Cannae, did not destroy her stoic calm—and she conquered in the end, and bestowed her civilization to the world. Let no small mishaps be magnified by popular imagination to a great disaster. Let no small skirmishes be magnified by popular imagination to a great victory. Wait for the end, with the "ice-froid" of the real Britisher. Wait for the end—keep your "sang-froid," always remembering that the Union Jack should and certainly will—merge as triumphantly from the present struggle

as did the flag of Rome and France's Tricolor of old.

DEFECTIVE FIRE INSURANCE

The alarming increase in the number of fires of late, in Western Canada particularly, has made more and more apparent the necessity of every business man being amply protected by adequate insurance against a loss of this nature. This not only means sufficient insurance to fully compensate a merchant for any loss sustained, but it is also vitally important that this insurance is placed in responsible companies, and that the policies are correctly written.

In response to a recent communication sent out by the wholesalers, many policies have been sent in for expert examination, and the startling fact has been disclosed that a large number of these are incorrect in detail, or placed in companies of questionable financial responsibility.



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—

Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March, and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—

Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,

Inspector of Legal Offices.



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REVERSE FOR ALLIES

Paris, Aug. 24.—The French war office issued the following announcement tonight:

"The French and English, their plan of attack having failed owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions."

"West of the Meuse the English army on our left was attacked by the Germans, but behaved admirably, holding its ground with traditional steadfastness."

"The French assumed the aggressive with two army corps. An African brigade in the front line, carried away by their eagerness, were received by a murderous fire. They did not give an inch, but, counter-attacked by the Prussian guard, they were obliged to retire, only, however, after inflicting enormous losses. The Prussian guard especially suffered heavily."

"East of the Meuse our troops advanced across an extremely difficult country and made a vigorous attack when they emerged from the woods, but were obliged to fall back after a stiff fight south of the River Senois."

"On order of General Joffre, our troops and the British troops withdrew to the covering positions. Our troops are intact; our cavalry has in no way suffered, and our infantry has affirmed its superiority. Our officers and soldiers are in the best of condition, morally and physically."

"As a result of the orders which have been issued, the aspect of the struggle will change for a few days. The French army will remain for a time on the defensive, but at the right moment, to be decided upon by the commander-in-chief, it will resume a vigorous offensive."

"Our losses are heavy; it would be premature to enumerate them. It would be equally so to enumerate those of the Germans, who suffered so heavily that they were obliged to abandon their counter attacks and establish themselves in fresh positions in Lorraine."

"We delivered four attacks yesterday from our positions north of Nancy, inflicting very heavy loss on the enemy."

"In regard to the general situation, we have the full use of our railroads and retain command of the sea. Our operations have enabled the Russians to come to action and penetrate the heart of West Prussia. It is to be regretted that the offensive operations planned failed to achieve their purpose, as a result of difficulties impossible to foresee. It would have shortened the war, but our defenses remain intact in the presence of an already weakened enemy."

"Every Frenchman will deplore the temporary detachments of portions of Alsace and Lorraine, which we had occupied, and certain parts of the national territory will suffer from events to which they will be the theatre."

"The ordeal is inevitable, but temporary. This detachment of German cavalry, belonging to an unattached division operating on the extreme right, have penetrated to Roubais, six miles north of Lille, and the Tourcoing district, which are defended only by territorial reservists."

"Our valiant people will know how to find courage to support this trial, with unflinching faith in final success, which is not to be doubted. In telling to the country the whole truth, the government and military authorities give it the strongest proof of their absolute confidence in victory, which depends only on our perseverance and tenacity."

MUST GUARD AGAINST ENEMIES FROM WITHIN

Following hard upon the attempts to wreck trains and the other suspicious actions of Germans in different parts of Canada, the vain effort to destroy the docks at Point Levis brings home forcibly to the people of the Dominion the fact that from now on there are to be no changes taken. Great Britain is at war, and Canada, apparently, is not to be immune from the horrors attendant upon hostilities within the empire. From now on, therefore, a careful system of espionage should be instituted and every precaution taken to guard against destruction.

It is quite impossible to tell what vein of fanaticism may be struck, and what crime some ill-balanced person might commit under cover of the excitement that at present prevails. There are thousands of Germans in Canada, and even though the great majority may be among the best subjects of Great Britain, there is always the chance of some sympathizer of the Kaiser taking it into his head to strike a blow for his country. When the empire is at war, vigilance cannot be too generally exercised. The Dominion does well to safeguard its properties, and private companies should do likewise, even though there may be no visible occasion for concern.

PROCLAMATION

George The Fifth, by the Grace, Etc., Etc.

Whereas a state of war exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; And whereas there are many immigrants of Austro-Hungarian nationality quietly pursuing their usual avocations in various parts of Canada, and it is desirable that such persons should continue in such avocations without interruption;

Now know ye by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, we do by these presents proclaim and direct as follows:

1. Such persons, so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations, shall not be arrested, detained or interfered with, unless there is reasonable ground to believe that they are engaged in espionage, or attempting to engage in acts of a hostile nature, or to give information to the enemy, or unless they otherwise contravene law, order-in-council or proclamation.

2. All Austro-Hungarian officers or reservists attempting to leave Canada at any port on the Atlantic or on the Pacific shall be arrested and detained.

3. Precautions shall be taken at all important points, such as Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Niagara, Hamilton, London, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Lethbridge, Revelstoke, Sicamous, Mission Junction, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, and any other similar points in the discretion of the Minister of Militia, to prevent Austro-Hungarian officers or reservists from leaving Canada for the purpose of entering the United States and thence proceeding to Austria-Hungary, and any such officers or reservists making any such attempt shall be arrested and detained.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, etc., etc. By command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under Secretary of State.

FLOATING TRADE OF GERMAN Brought to a STANDSTILL

London, Aug. 23.—The admiralty has made public the following statement regarding the naval situation:

"The floating trade of Germany has been brought to a standstill by the operations of the British cruisers in the different parts of the world. The German fleet is unable to interfere or to set their commerce free owing to the British main fleet, which is cruising in full strength and preventing any interference with the cruisers."

Already about seven per cent. of the total German tonnage is in British hands, another twenty per cent. is sheltering in neutral harbours and the remainder is either in German harbours, unable to move, or endeavoring to find security, British shipping with the exception of less than one per cent., which was in German harbours at the outbreak of war, is actively pursuing its business on all the great commercial routes.

"The German squadron in China has been rendered ineffective by the constant pursuit by the British squadron in the far east, made in China is, therefore, unaltered."

"The Austrian squadron in the Adriatic has retired below the combined Anglo-French fleet which is so superior that it is able to send strong detachments to any part of the Mediterranean or adjoining sea in which naval forces may be required."

WAR BREAKS OUT AGAIN IN MEXICO

Vera Cruz, Aug. 24.—Twenty thousand ex-federals, under Generals Labon, Anglar and Arguendo, have taken the field near Puebla, according to authoritative despatches received here by prominent Mexicans. These men say this action was to have been expected, since the troops have not received their pay and faced starvation. It is reported that General Augthilar has dynamited a constitutionalist military train between Apasco and Puebla, killing and wounding about 600, and has destroyed the tracks, isolating Puebla. Federals in the Isthmian district are reported to have refused to be mustered out and their movements are suspicious.

More than 500 federals who have been mustered have taken refuge here, saying that they feared execution if caught by the Constitutionalists, despite the assurances given them. They cite many instances of such executions around Mexico City. The problem, according to these men who are without money, is likely to be serious.



PUBLIC NOTICE

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, 2nd September, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Edmonton, 21st August, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,
Deputy Attorney General.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

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I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

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What is the war about? Few know or understand. Our book 'The Nations of Europe,' gives the causes and issues of the greatest of all wars, magnificently illustrated. Everybody wants to know why industry, commerce, finance, shipping, mail and every activity all over the world has been instantly stopped. Agents sold 15c, cost mailing outfit; retail \$1.50; big commissions. Home Publishing House, Box 94, St. John, N.B.

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Small house and 4 lots in Lacombe for sale or trade.

Cottages and lots for sale at Manhattan Beach, Gull Lake, good terms.

Small cottage, lot with good sandy beach at Brownlow's Landing, Gull Lake, price \$225. Terms.

Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness, Live Stock and Hail Insurance

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We have Thoroughbred Horses to exchange for farm land.

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Fall will soon be here. We are ready, are you? Our stock comprises a large assortment of Ladies' Wear, Men's and Boys' Wear, Clothing, Hardware and Crochery. Every department has some for you.



LADIES' COATS

Ladies' new Fall Coats in all the newest styles, in black, brown, blue, tan, green and checks. These are extra good value. Prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$30.00

NEW DRESS GOODS

In all the newest shades and materials at moderate prices.

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In Broadcloths, Cheviots, Mixed Tweed, plain and fancy colors. These are extra good values. We will be pleased to show them to you.

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Men, this is the place to buy your Overcoat. They are well made and perfect fitting, in all the new models, and are made of the best materials, such as Chinchilla, Whitney, Tweed and Broadcloths, high and low collar, at prices that will suit everybody.



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Can Afford One of These Gem-Set Gold Rings

You can now buy a solid gold, gem set ring at far less than your father had to pay.

And these rings are more beautiful, of better design, than the more expensive rings of a generation ago. We can show you right in our stock a dozen designs in solid gold gem-set rings that are priced lower than good plated rings sold for twenty years ago.

So there isn't any reason why any man or woman should deny himself or herself this delicate bit of personal adornment. All down through the centuries the ring has been recognized as the mark of good taste among prosperous people. It is so recognized today.

It costs so little now days to gladden the heart of those you most love.

A little girl, a mother, a wife or a sweetheart can be given lasting happiness with such a simple little gift as a gold gem-set ring.

And these rings—all solid gold—range in prices as low as \$1.00. Don't wait until you are ready to buy—come now and see what we have to offer.

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Royal Bank Building

Barnett Ave., Lacombe

In Lacombe district this year there is a record breaking grain crop, and the August weather has been unusually favorable for ripening, so the harvest is several days earlier than average. Threshing has started in the district.

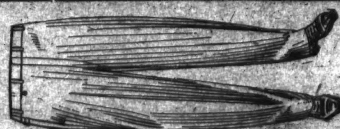
The Comet Theatre will open on Saturday night, September 5, under new management, the Imperial Orchestra having leased the theatre. This orchestra is well known to Lacombe citizens, having furnished the music at the Trull Lake pavilion during the summer. They are arranging for a first class picture service, and guarantee a first class show.

In order to accommodate the many herds of pure bred cattle shown it was found necessary to provide three big tents in addition to the big cattle barns which have heretofore furnished ample accommodation.

The exhibits of grains, vegetables, dairy produce, domestic work and ladies' work were all good.

The racing events brought out the best field of speed horses ever seen on the local track, and the races went in fast time. Motor cycle races, Indian races, and football games, filled out the sport program, and the excellent Lacombe Brass Band very acceptably furnished music of a high class.

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We can give you good value in Ready-to-wear Trousers. Step in and see our selection. Prices \$2.75 to \$5.

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Local News Items

The receipts of hospital tag day totalled \$92.

E. Kriesel has moved into his new cottage on Barnett avenue.

Mrs. Hynes has returned home after an extended visit in eastern Canada.

Money is scarce—save some of yours by buying your groceries from Nicholson & Switzer.

Farmers of Lacombe District—Save the dollar! Get your horses shod at the Great West Blacksmith Shop, opposite Great West Livery Station. Open Saturday afternoons same as other days.

"Our Best" flour is leading all others. Get it from Nicholson & Switzer.

Owing to the present tightness of money the Lacombe town council has decided to extend the time of discount on 1914 taxes to October 1st.

Poultry thieves seem to be abroad in the land. One night recently R. McQuillan had some pure bred White Wyandottes stolen from his hen house.

Farmers of Lacombe District—Save the dollar! Get your horses shod at the Great West Blacksmith Shop, opposite Great West Livery Station. Open Saturday afternoons same as other days.

Successful Fair at Lacombe

Lacombe Fair this year has been the most successful in the history of the Exhibition Association. The weather was good, the attendance large, the exhibits the best ever, and the events that made up the sports program were likewise the best.

In the pure bred stock and poultry departments the entries were equal to those at any of the big western fairs. Not only were the entries by local exhibitors much more numerous than heretofore, but big breeders from all over the province, and some from other provinces, had large lists of entries.

Lodge Emblems at very moderate prices.

We have made a specialty of lodge jewelry for many years. We buy in large quantities and have learned where to buy to the best advantage.

We can offer you an assortment of wide range and quote you very low prices.

Masonic buttons as low as 75c. Odd Fellows' pins, solid gold, 75c to \$1.00. Woodmen, Foresters, Workmen, Yeomen, etc., in good variety.

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All kinds of smithing done promptly. Reduced rates on Horse-Shoeing and all general work. All work guaranteed.

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